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CLEAN VERSION OF AMENDED CLAIMS

5. An illuminating device for the Universal Serial Bus (USB) comprising

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a. an elongated, standard USB wire comprising:

i. a flexible, tubular stabilizing agent which is easily bendable, and

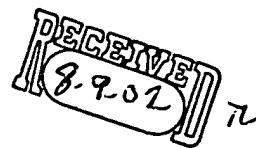
ii. having a first end and a second end;

b. a USB connector electronically coupled to said first end of said elongated, standard USB wire;

c. an illuminating light(s) electronically coupled to said second end of said elongated, standard USB wire.

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- ii. having a first end and a second end;
- b. a USB connector electronically coupled to said first end of said elongated, standard USB wire;
- c. an illuminating light(s) electronically coupled to said second end of said elongated, standard USB wire.

Applicant respectfully requests Examiner to reconsider the 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejection of the current application.

Examiner contends that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the teachings of Tseng (U.S. Pat. No. 5,615,945) with the teachings of Kim (U.S. Pat. No. 6,147,682). Applicant respectfully disagrees. In order for Examiner to provide a proper 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejection, Examiner must disclose some suggestion or motivation, either commonly known or explicit in the references, to combine the two references. In Paper No. 11, the Examiner stated that Tseng teaches a means for connecting a light source to the electric socket of a computer. The Examiner suggested that, as Kim discloses other peripheral devices attached to a

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computer via USB ports, that it would have been obvious to connect the light of Tseng to a computer via a USB port. However, the USB taught by Kim transfers signal and power (see col. 6, lines 50-51). None of the peripheral devices taught by Kim transfer solely power. There is no motivation in Kim to connect a peripheral device solely to transfer power and it would not have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to do so, as evidenced by the lack of 35 U.S.C. § 102 references and by the lack of such devices in the market place.

Furthermore, as disclosed by Kim at col. 6, line 59, the power supplied over a USB is usually +5 volts. The lamp of the current invention utilizes 3.3 volts. One of ordinary skill in the art would have thought that the power supply of a USB port would provide too much power for such a small lamp. In particular, at col. 8, lines 52-55, does not list anything less than 5 volts as potential peripheral component power needs. Therefore, it is clear that Kim did not even consider a light source as a potential peripheral device.